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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

FRENCH OFFICIAL  
TRIES TO KILL WIFE,  
NIECE OF BARRES

Paul Boppe Starts to Leave  
Country After Attempts  
on Her Life.

ARRESTED AT FRONTIER  
Infatuated With Other Woman,  
Sold Property Preparing  
for Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 24.

Astonishing revelations this week of two attempts by Paul Boppe, inspector of forests and rivers in the Nancy region and brother of Countess de Prevail, to kill his wife have provided a new scandal in high French society. Mme. Boppe is a daughter of a late French Minister plenipotentiary and a niece of Maurice Barres, famous writer, member of the Academie Francaise and Senator from the Seine.

Boppe's motive in trying to get rid of his wife, it was alleged, was to marry his mistress. He was arrested by detectives just as he was about to cross the Belgian frontier, after having sold nearly a million francs' worth of personal property, which he had promised to leave to his two minor children for their support after his wife's relatives had insisted on the couple's separation and Boppe's departure immediately for the African colonies.

Wounded Three Times.

All went well until June of last year, when Boppe's wife refused any longer to play "second fiddle" and insisted that he make up his mind which companion he would choose. Casting caution to the wind, Boppe entered his wife's bedroom at midnight and fired a bullet into her left eye, fortunately missing a vital spot, the bullet coming out at the back of her neck. As his wife awoke, Boppe placed his revolver under her pillow and again fired twice, both bullets tearing the flesh from her face and terribly disfiguring her, but not wounding her fatally.

When servants rushed into the room Boppe said he had stooped down behind her bed and cried: "Poor unfortunate! She has attempted suicide!"

The doctors who were called in observed, however, that all the bullets had entered the left side of Mme. Boppe's head, while she was right handed.

In order to lend credence to the suicide theory Boppe, believing his wife would not survive, used the name of his wife's brother, who had committed suicide twenty years before.

When Mme. Boppe's family was informed of all the details they decided to give Boppe a chance to escape arrest by immediately leaving France after providing for his children. Boppe and the Epinal woman were on the point of leaving France, knowing Mme. Boppe's family would not permit her to be taken into custody.

The attempt on Mme. Boppe's life occurred when she was living in the Chateau Mont Beze, near Nancy. The doctors there have a vivid memory of the scene, which will result probably in life imprisonment for him and a long term for his mistress, who is being sought as his accomplice.

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SANTA AS AN AVIATOR  
ON LONDON-PARIS RUN

Christmas Trees and Colored  
Lights in Planes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 24.

Even Santa Claus is getting the aviation fever and will hold real high jinks on Christmas between here and Paris. Passengers traveling by air to-morrow and Monday will not get out of seasonally decorated planes, but will find them with Christmas trees and colored lights in the cabin.

The Handley Page Company has installed Christmas trees in its airplanes. They will be decorated with colored electric lights, candle shaped. The company will serve mince pies and give each passenger a package of Christmas candy.

The Instone Company will give small stockings stuffed with novelties, including a special aviation cracker.

PARIS POLICE TO  
TRY TO KILL WIFE,  
NIECE OF BARRES

Patrols to Cover City Day  
and Night, Always in  
Touch With Chief.

WILL NEED FEWER MEN  
Drivers of Cars Can Call for  
Reserves at Any Time They  
Are Wanted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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"Hello, sergeant; send me two squads of police to handle a riot."

Such a message by wireless telephone is likely to be heard in the future by police stations as a result of the decision by M. Leullier, Prefect of Paris Police, to utilize the most modern methods in his vigorous war on criminals. M. Leullier has just announced that he intends to have special automobile patrols continually abroad in this city, day and night, and as the Paris telephone system is notoriously inefficient, he has decided to get quick results otherwise. All the police automobiles on patrol duty will be equipped with wireless telephone apparatus, with special wave lengths, which will enable them to keep in constant communication with police headquarters.

Experiments have been carried out that prove the scheme feasible, as the cost is extremely low. The possibility is foreseen of greatly reducing the number of policemen on patrol duty here, leaving the entire guardianship of the city to a few hundred automobiles carrying only a driver and a wireless telephone operator, who will call reserves from the central station whenever they are required.

M. Leullier has already decided to give rise to hilarity among the doubting Thomases in the Paris newspaper offices, but the Prefect himself is confident. He is now working on a scheme for utilizing police airplanes, not only to prevent ambitious military and civilian pilots from flying low over the city, but also to study the Paris traffic problem from overhead. The police airplanes will be added to the police equipment here next month. They will be taken on by the general aviation corps, who will patrol overhead throughout the day and take photographs of congested traffic areas in the hope of obtaining new suggestions for improvement.

M. Leullier's anti-dope campaign, which was described in THE NEW YORK HERALD last week, Paris has fair to be the most successful in Europe. The latest police reports from Montmartre and other cocaine and morphine infested areas here show that dope takers are being driven out of the city toward Belgium, much to the dismay of the proprietors of the night joy palaces, who have found such clients profitable.

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WORKS OF ART SELL  
VERY CHEAP IN LONDON

Rembrandts Worth \$3,000  
Go for \$90 and \$150.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Dec. 24.

Art treasures are being sacrificed here to meet the changed conditions of the older houses to such an extent that the market is flooded and auctioneers are getting only ridiculously low prices. One small Rembrandt brought only \$90, while another, formerly in the collection of Reynolds and later the property of Viscountess Folkestone, who knocked down for \$150, "The Baptism of Christ," a small drawing by Titian from the collection of the late Lord Amherst, sold for \$15, and the same price got a beautiful Rubens "Head of an Ancient Apostle."

Experts of all forms of art say they are unable to keep pace with the sales and that great bargains are going being because very few are buying. The auctioneers are helpless and say that the owners are pressed for ready cash and overburdened by the cost of living, diminished resources and heavy taxes. Finally, because the market is flooded with pictures, the buyers are not sufficient in number to keep the prices where they ought to be.

These prices almost make a connoisseur weep. A member of the firm of Sotheby, who was referring to the Rembrandts, which, he said, were worth easily \$2,000. Others agree with him, and at Christ's they say they are inundated with countless fine pictures which were once in English country homes.

DIPLOMAT ASKS PARDON  
FOR MAN WHO ROBS HIM

Sir William Goode's Room in  
Vienna Looted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Vienna, Dec. 24.

The former president of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, Sir William Goode, before leaving here for London asked Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of Austria, to pardon the man who looted his room in the Hotel Bristol.

A flor named Schlechtner, who was found wearing Sir William's suit, was given an exceptionally heavy sentence of three years at hard labor, because of the robbery of the British diplomat.

One of the features of the campaign proved to be that many youngsters bought detective stories or cheap romances, read them and then turned them in, thus getting three books for the price of one. Even so it is acknowledged that the campaign has accomplished its purpose.

Berlin Police Discover  
Thieves by Telepathy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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Berlin, Dec. 24.

In a case of the robbery of jewels about half a dozen London marks recently the Berlin police obtained most of their clues through telepathy. Their research work was made possible by the volunteer services of a woman from Leipzig, who while in a telepathic trance gave to police officials a minute and correct account of how the crime occurred. The police were able then to arrest a maid servant in a hotel near Danzig, who was an accomplice in the robbery, and have found a trace of the actual robbers.

BAN ON CHILDREN  
AT LONDON MOVIES

Must Be Attended by Adult to  
Witness 'Public' Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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London, Dec. 24.

Among the new conditions adopted by the "L. C. C." (London County Council) for granting licenses to theaters there is one which seriously affects American films—that no child under 16 years old shall be allowed to see "public" pictures unless the child is accompanied by a parent or guardian. This has caused widespread resentment here, and "movie" men declare it means a great setback to their business.

The conditions make a difference between universal and public films, the first including principally current events and educational films, and "public" films include the usual run of dramas and comedies passed by the Board of Censorship, over which the "L. C. C." has control.

The "L. C. C." holds that it cannot eliminate from the films all reference to passion, crime and other subjects dealt with by literature of the stage. Naturally, on one thing all agree, and that is, that children should not see these things. Under appeals made against the ruling, it will not become effective until July, for the time being, the "movie" men, owing to contracts which they have already made.

The ruling bars children going in groups to see practically all American films, and certainly the Wild West pictures, which the children here love best.

GRANDSON OF NAPOLEON  
SAYS PARIS RAGPICKER

Tale Said to Be Backed by  
Some Documents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 24.

Napoleon's grandson is Paris ragpicker if the tale apparently well supported by documents told by Louis Napoleon Eugene Maximilien Laurent Masson is to be believed. Masson is now menaced with expulsion from a quarter in the "Cite" where he has lived for fifteen years.

In telling his tale to the police Masson said he was the grandson of Rosalie de Masson, a poor member of the Spanish nobility who for years kept an inn in Cliehy, Pas-de-Calais. One night Napoleon arrived at the inn with some officials and asked to take refuge. The husband of Mme. de Masson having fled in fright, the Emperor enjoyed the inn's hospitality and Rosalie's friendship for several days. A female child was born to Rosalie, who was growing up became Masson's mother, but who was never recognized as a legitimate child by Mme. de Masson.

"My mother told me the whole story from her grandmother, who was named Napoleon," said Masson. Peculiar confirmation is given to the story by the fact that Marshal Bertrand, a friend of the Emperor, was stopping at the Cliehy hotel and the fact that the Innkeeper's wife gave birth to a daughter generally believed to have been Napoleon's child.

TETRAZZINI GIVES TAX  
COLLECTOR PUDDING

Calls for Income Levy and  
Gets Christmas Treat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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London, Dec. 24.

A hard hearted income tax collector got the surprise of his life when he went to the Savoy Hotel here this week to collect £1,500 from Mme. Tetrazzini, the singer, due the Government on receipts from her three months' tour in this country. The tax collector was admitted to a luxuriously furnished suite overlooking the Thames. He saw on a table a pile of crisp banknotes.

"When I go to Italy I must pay again, and then again in America," sighed the singer.

Then Mme. Tetrazzini hurried from the room, but returned in a few minutes with a massive Christmas pudding, insisting that the collector sit down while she served it.

40,000 DIME NOVELS  
BURNED PUBLICLY

Berlin Suburb Opens Campaign for Better Books.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Dec. 24.

Forty thousand dime novels were burned in a public bonfire in Neukolln, a Berlin suburb, as a result of a complaint that they tempt children away from better literature. The town authorities offered to give every child giving up a dime novel two good books for the one.

One of the features of the campaign proved to be that many youngsters bought detective stories or cheap romances, read them and then turned them in, thus getting three books for the price of one. Even so it is acknowledged that the campaign has accomplished its purpose.

SHAKESPEARE'S BEST  
WORKS LOST, THEORY  
OF GERMAN SCHOLAR

Supports Belief on Evidence  
of Pamphlet in British  
Museum.

CITES FIRE IN WARWICK

Two Trunks Full of Papers  
and Manuscripts Said to Have  
Been Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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The world may have lost the ripest writings of William Shakespeare. That is the conclusion reached by Germany's foremost Shakespearean scholar, Prof. Alois Brandl, head of the English department of the University of Berlin.

He supports his theory by the hitherto unnoticed evidence found in a pamphlet in the British Museum. The pamphlet may hitherto have been disregarded because it is simply entitled "Answer to Pope's Foreword to Shakespeare by a Strolling Player."

Published in 1729.

The author is believed to have been John Roberts. The pamphlet was published in London in 1729. According to Roberts, Shakespeare left two trunks full of loose papers and manuscripts which were thrown about a garret room and the property of an uneducated baker of Warwick who married one of the poet's descendants. They were destroyed when Warwick was razed by a fire. Roberts writes that these writings came to the special knowledge of "the late Sir William Bishop" and this reference encourages Prof. Brandl to attach great importance to the evidence contained in the pamphlet, for it is true that Sir William Bishop existed and lived in Warwick and unquestionably was intimately acquainted in the circles in which Shakespeare moved.

Mr. Oldys in "Notes and Queries" written sometime ago refers to Sir William. He tells how "old Mr. Bowman, the player, reported to Sir William Bishop that some phases of the character of Sir John Falstaff were taken from a townsman of Stratford who either faithfully broke a contract or spitefully refused to part with some of his land adjoining Shakespeare's in or near that town for a valuable consideration."

Fire Occurred in 1694.

Prof. Brandl assumes that Sir William was a member of the Bishop family of Liddington House and the one who was raised to the nobility in 1675. Furthermore, Warwick was visited by a Jesuit in 1694. With that fact in mind and with Sir William Bishop identified, Prof. Brandl declares that the pamphlet in the British Museum is of Shakespeare's descendants married a baker has been found, however.

Prof. Brandl uses this material in the final chapter of his new book, "Shakespeare, His Life, Work and Art," which is now in press.

In the book he does not permit his fancy to chase on what Shakespeare might have written after his retirement from Stratford.

"Might it not be," Prof. Brandl said to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "that Shakespeare did his best writing then? He was relieved of catering to the box office and public taste—relieved, too, of a clash with censorship. He was free to write as his genius dictated. It is tempting to imagine the scope of what Shakespeare in his dignity and maturity, and untrammelled by anything but artistic considerations, might have produced on paper. It is possible that he wrote a new 'Henry VIII' drama dealing with the execution of Anne Boleyn."

PLANT TAX REDUCTION  
OF NEARLY A BILLION  
IN BRITAIN'S BUDGET

Bright Christmas Promise  
in Proposed Decrease of  
Government Expenses.

INCOME LEVY LOWERED

Economy Committee's Report  
in Hands of Ministers for  
Consideration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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London, Dec. 24.

With Ireland, disarmament and reparations much in the mind of the British public, the chief interest of the average citizen here is directed toward the proposed £200,000,000 Government expenditure reduction, which is the brightest Christmas promise for Englishmen. The report of the economy committee headed by Sir Eric Geddes was placed in the hands of the Ministers this week. They have taken to study the report during the holidays, and it will occupy most of the Prime Minister's reading time during his rest in the south of France preparatory to the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council at Cannes.

The swinging of the economy axe at this critical period promises to be one of the greatest achievements of Lloyd George's career. Certainly it is nearer the hearts of his countrymen than anything he has done, and if it cuts clean it will send his prestige higher than did the Irish settlement. It is already assured that the ax will chip something off the income tax—perhaps something very substantial, which the people, high and low, have been crying for since the war, because Great Britain's tax of six shillings in the pound sterling has worked depressive hardship in all walks of life.

Mindful of appeals which he has received from all quarters here, a heavily taxed Great Britain, and Sir Eric Geddes to allow the budget, giving him much the same general power and instructions as President Harding gave Mr. Taft. While the Geddes report has not yet been published, it has been indicated that the result here will be much the same as in the United States. If the scheme can be carried through, the effect taxation in all branches, greatly relieving the burden which has threatened to break even the solid British spirit. No country to-day is taxed so heavily as Great Britain, and probably no country would so quietly tolerate it, but nevertheless the high tax rate here is slowly disorganizing business and society and greatly impeding the progress of development.

The Geddes report is an elaborate document of more than a hundred pages, divided into four sections, the first three dealing with various recommendations after anxious research work by extensive committees. The fourth section contains a general survey of the economic situation, and says that a £200,000,000 reduction is possible if the Cabinet is prepared to make necessary alterations in its policy. The report shows how it can be done.

The next big task of the Cabinet will be in grappling with this national financial problem, and Lloyd George is planning to throw all his force into it as soon as the Supreme Council rises after its meeting early next month.

GERMAN'S FARM RUINED,  
HE MAKES FRENCH PAY

Destroyed in German Advance,  
He Gets Indemnity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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Paris, Dec. 24.

The best example of cost from German nerve was revealed at Athlerville, Lorraine, last week, when it was discovered that a German farmer named Jeampire had succeeded in obtaining an indemnity from the French Government for a farm destroyed by his own countrymen.

The week before the war broke out Jeampire left hastily for Germany and rejoined the army, leaving his French wife and four children with relatives on the French side. During the first advance of the Germans Jeampire's farmhouse was burned.

When the armistice was signed Jeampire hastened to adopt French nationality and obtained 7,000 francs in damages, a pair of horses, a cow and the necessary farm tools to resume operations, although thousands of Frenchmen have not received a sou with which to rebuild their ruins.

WORKERS IN AUSTRIA SEEK  
PAY IN BREAD AND POTATOES

Want Something More Substantial Than Depreciated  
Paper Crowns—Doctors Rewarded by Salt,  
Pepper and Mustard From Patients.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Vienna, Dec. 24.

Doctors are charging half a loaf of bread for a consultation with wealthy patients, while poor patients are asked to pay in salt, pepper and mustard instead of in crowns.

The house painters' union of Austria has fixed a new scale of payments for work, the standard being twenty pounds of flour and ten pounds of lard for every room painted.

Crowns in money, the balance to be paid in potatoes at the rate of seventy crowns for a kilo.

Doctors are charging half a loaf of bread for a consultation with wealthy patients, while poor patients are asked to pay in salt, pepper and mustard instead of in crowns.

The house painters' union of Austria has fixed a new scale of payments for work, the standard being twenty pounds of flour and ten pounds of lard for every room painted.

PREDICTS NEW CZARIST  
EMPIRE WITHIN A YEAR

Dr. Max Kemerich, in Developing Theory of Predicting  
Historic Events, Sees Also Monarchical  
Revolt in Germany in 1923.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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Prophecy is not a mysterious gift but a subtle intellectual attainment growing out of an acquaintance with the laws of history, according to the theory which Dr. Max Kemerich explained in a sensational lecture which included detailed predictions of important world events.

Prof. Kemerich is a well known writer whose "Curiosities of Civilization" was the literary sensation of the year about a decade ago. Here is what he predicts for 1922:

There will be a new czarist empire in Russia accompanied by pogroms and a heavy migration of Jews to Germany. The year 1923 will see the beginning of a critical phase of the German revolution with civil war begun by the reactionaries and the establishment of a monarchy and the dissolution of the empire.

In 1926, after the chaos has somewhat subsided, there will rise a German Cromwell, a junior Napoleon, from the ranks of the 148,000 who will reunite the German nation in 1927, which will end with a German revolution and the establishment of a monarchy patterned after that of Great Britain, which will be a German federation. In 1928, he says, a great Chinese revolution will begin.

Dr. Kemerich's prophecy is received in scientific circles with interest, but his theory is criticized as is the similar theory of even greater historians like Mewes, Stromer and Spengler. The burden of this criticism is that while the theory happens to fit the past this is no guarantee that it will fit the future equally well. The knowledge of natural laws, the critics assert, is still too limited to make clear promises of what to-morrow has in store.

CHAMPAGNE TRADE  
STILL HOPES FOR U. S.

Believes Washington Finally  
May Allow Use of Light  
Wines and Beer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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Paris, Dec. 24.

The gloom that for three years—not counting the four years of devastation—has spread over the vineyards of the champagne districts was somewhat raised this week by the hope of lighter wines and beers being admitted to the United States following the proposal made at Washington, but growers realize that it will be a long time before the cheerful, bubbling liquid will be allowed to grace American tables.

As a result they have decided that the Government should show them greater consideration so far as taxation is concerned. Because of this, when American tourists begin to arrive next spring the 15 per cent. de-lux-tax will likely have been knocked off and bottles of Pommery, Moet & Chandon, Delibuck and other brands which make a specialty of "gout Americaine" will have been reduced by more than a fourth from last year's prices.

Unless the tax reduction is achieved, according to some of the biggest growers, the champagne industry, which has earned renown the world over since the twelfth century, is likely to disappear, as they are no longer able to keep up the Government's demands.

Senator Leon Bourgeois, forgetting for the time the more serious problems of the Senate and the League of Nations, has thrown the weight of his influence with his Maine constituents. He is pressing for a radical revision of the wine taxes, which will make the wine flow as freely as in the halcyon pre-war days, even if America decides to remain dry. However, none of the French delegates at the Washington conference seems to believe in America's continued ardor, in view of the fact that they have not suffered from a drought during six weeks visit in the American capital.

But the wine growers are not only seeking a solution that will ease their own financial burdens, but they are demanding that the Government take immediate steps to prevent retailers from overcharging, thereby giving the impression that champagne is too costly for ordinary purposes.

They have prepared statistics showing that the wholesale prices of well known brands seldom exceed 20 francs a bottle, while restaurants and dance halls frequented by foreigners do not hesitate to quadruple these prices, which is naturally to the advantage of Italian, German and Spanish wine dealers who have cut instead of increased their lists.

The only difficulty about a radical revision is that the taxation system is like a double bladed knife and if the wholesalers are protected the retailers and the public may have to stand a new burden on top of what they have, which is already considered heavier than warranted. In fact, some Parisian super and dance hall proprietors declare that if the decision of Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, to add another 20 per cent. tax to their receipts is not revoked they will be compelled to close their doors, as the cost of orchestras, dancing teachers, foodstuffs, flowers and cotton favors is more than fourfold what it was before the war.

KING WILL ESCORT  
PRINCESS MARY

British Monarch to Ride With  
Daughter on Her Wed-  
ding Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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London, Dec. 24.

Arrangements for the wedding of Princess Mary, which it has now been decided will take place the last week in February, will be undertaken immediately after Christmas. Already the king, who the King will stand with his daughter at the rail of the high altar. Immediately after the ceremony the couple, followed by the royal family, will proceed to the chapel of Edward the Confessor and sign the register. If his health permits the Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate the wedding ceremony in person.

A reception is planned at St. James's Palace, with more than two thousand invited guests. However, it will be confined strictly to those who have an entrance card and a personal invitation from the King and Queen. The wedding will be a private affair, and the only guests who will be present will be the royal family and a few close friends.

The young couple will pass part of their honeymoon at the beautiful Villa Medici, near Florence, which has been offered to them by Lady Sibylla Scott, a cousin of Viscount Lascelles. Also they will travel in France and Belgium and possibly in Switzerland.

The most exquisite features will be used in the Princess's wedding dress, which already has been placed in charge of a one-time war service worker. Work will be begun on it next week in the little town of Braine, Essex. The romance surrounding the details of the dress will make it truly a poem in silk. The wedding ring will be made of British gold.

The Princess is often seen nowadays driving and shopping with Viscount Lascelles. She is more popular than ever with the people.

CLEVER THIEF'S TRICK  
FOOLS 150 VICTIMS

Berlin Clock Man Takes Own  
Life After Heavy Loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Dec. 24.

The police are looking for Germany's most successful thief, who has duped 150 victims without once permitting himself to be trapped. He always works the same trick. He accosts a messenger, offers him a generous sum to take an alleged important paper to a bank and holds the messenger's parcels or papers as security until the errand is completed. By the time the messenger reaches the bank and discovers the hoax the swindler has disappeared.

As the result of this man's activities one victim, a clockmaker, committed suicide because he had lost so much money, while the proprietors of a tailor shop went insane because of the money he lost.

FRANCE'S 3,000 HARES  
PROVE A PRIZE PUZZLE

Animals Bought to Replace  
German Loot Held Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 24.

Three thousand hares bought by France from Hungary to replace those stolen by the Germans during their war time invasion promise to provide a political version of "Pigs is Pigs."

When the shipment arrived at the frontier of Austria the Vienna Government refused to allow the animals to cross Austrian territory even though they were securely boxed. The French Minister there was astonished, but was about to order the costly shipment forwarded by the Orient Express by way of Budapest when he discovered that a change in the schedule of this train had resulted in it no longer being routed by way of the Hungarian capital. Then when Czechoslovakia refused to allow the shipment to cross her territory the Quai d'Orsay's quarrel increased, as inside of ten days from now the hares season will be closed. After that time they will not even be permitted to leave Hungary.

Meanwhile the hares are reproducing to France's profit—if she can get them out of Hungary.

ARREST COMES QUICKLY  
TO FRENCH PROFITEER

Runs Up Hotel Bill on Siamese  
Prince, Who Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Dec. 24.

Thirty Americans will appreciate the ire of a Siamese Prince at Nancy last week when he received a hotel bill where one quart of cognac was charged up for 1,200 francs.

Accompanied by one servant, the Prince decided to pass a month in studying ancient Lorraine towns, and established himself in a modest hotel. The proprietor, going on the theory that the Prince was too exalted to consider small financial errors, charged almost 10,000 francs for a month's lodging. An occasional order of cognac started him to figuring boldly, and charging 50 francs for a small glass, although the nearest cafe charges no more than a franc. Nancy's Prefect of Police was called in to settle the dispute and promptly arrested the profiteering hotel keeper.

LENINE'S METHODS  
WERE DENOUNCED BY  
ROSA LUXEMBURG

Murdered Communist's  
Views Expressed in 1908  
Just Published.

AID LEVY ADHERENTS

Dictatorship of Political Lead-  
ers Scored as Enemy of  
Freedom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Dec. 24.

An astonishing denunciation of the lack of freedom in Soviet Russia written in 1908 by Rosa Luxemburg, German radical leader, who was then in prison, has just reached the German public through the agency of Dr. Paul Levy, deceased Communist leader. It is being widely quoted here and tends to deepen the impression in German minds that the woman who was murdered by Reichswehr (German imperial defense troops) in 1919 was the only outstanding figure of real caliber in the German Communist movement.

Although all of that which she wrote was not by any means deprecatory of the Bolshevik policy, she was unequivocal in deprecating the methods of Lenin and Trotsky, asserting that "freedom for the supporters of a government, or only for the members of a single party, is no freedom."

Lenine's Methods Fail.

"Freedom," she continued, "always means freedom to disagree—not for the sake of fanatical justice, but because purification, health and education through political freedom depend upon it, and it falls when freedom becomes a special privilege."

"The practice of Socialism demands a complete change of the masses after the century long suppression of class domination, and none knows this better nor explains it more convincingly than does Lenin."

"But he fails in his methods. The decrees of dictatorial authority of the fact of unlimited zeal and political and the terror—all these hinder the new birth of the people. The only way Socialism can be achieved is through a schooling of public life itself in the broadest and most unlimited democracy and public opinion. It is, precisely, the terror which demoralizes."

With unflinching intuition Frau Luxemburg described what would develop in Russia.

"Lenine and Trotsky established the Soviets as the sole representatives of the proletariat in place of institutions growing out of full suffrage," she said. "But with the restoration of the political life of the whole nation, the political life of the Soviets likewise is bound to subside. Without a free press, without general elections, without the right of free meetings, in short the abolition of public life, Socialism is a dead letter. There is no exception from this law. Public life gradually goes to sleep and a dozen party leaders of unlimited zeal and political direct and generous, while the elite of labor movement are from time to time summoned to meetings to applaud the leaders' speeches and to adopt resolutions. But with the restoration of the political life of the whole nation, the political life of the Soviets likewise is bound to subside. 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